ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള ഒന്നാണ് കുവപ്പാടം സ്കീം. അതിന്റെ പണി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടുനടത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഉടനെപ്പാം ആയിരം ഉറുപ്പിക ചിലവാക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ൪ ൦, ൦൦൦ ഉറുപ്പിക ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിലേക്ക് ആദായം കിട്ടുവാനിടയുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്കീമുകൾ വേഗംതയ്യാറാക്കി മട്ടാഞ്ചേരി ടൌണിൽ ശരിയായ പരിഷ്കരണം നടത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. അവിടെയുള്ള റോഡുകളിൽകൂടി നടന്നുനോക്കിയാൽമാത്രമേ ഗുണദോഷങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻസാധിക്കയുള്ളൂ. അല്ലാതെ സുട്ടാൻകാറിൽവന്ന് ഒരുസ്ഥലത്തിരുന്നിട്ട്പോകുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് യാതൊന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. മട്ടാഞ്ചേരി ആശുപത്രിക്കടുത്തുപോയിനോക്കിയാൽ മനസ്സിലാകും അവിടെയുള്ള രോഗികൾക്കു ദീനംമാറാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ളകാരണം. വാതപ്പനിയില്ലാത്തവരാണെങ്കിൽ അവിടെപോയാൽ വാതപ്പനിയോടുകൂടിയായിരിക്കും തിരിച്ചുവരിക. പരമാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധിതമില്ലാത്തതുനിമിത്തം സുഖക്കേടില്ലാത്തവർക്കും സുഖക്കേടുണ്ടാകുവാൻ വളരെ എളുപ്പമുണ്ട്. തോടുകൾ നാറാമുള്ളവെള്ളംകൊണ്ടുനിറഞ്ഞാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ആ വഴിയിൽകൂടി മനുഷ്യർക്കുനടക്കുവാൻതന്നെ വളരെ പ്രയാസമുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങിനെ മട്ടാഞ്ചേരിയുടെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും നോക്കിയാൽ അനവധി പരിഷ്കാരങ്ങൾ വരുത്തേണ്ടതുണ്ടെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകും. അതുകൊണ്ട് കഴിയുന്നവേഗത്തിൽ ആ പട്ടണപരിഷ്കരണത്തിനു വേണ്ടുപ്രവൃത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനോടപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. Deputy President : I think there is some misconception about the position of Government in this matter. The Joint Secretary to the Government says that the reason is not want of funds, for the scheme being postponed. Therefore I take it that the Government have no objection to explain their positions in the initial stage.

Mr. C. J. Mathew *(Joint Secretary to Government)* : Sir, Government have already realised that the Mattancheri town stands in need of improvement and I have very great pleasure to say on behalf of the Government that this resolution is acceptable to Government. With regard to the question of paucity of funds, we never raised such a plea at any time. Government have now taken steps to constitute a town improvement committee for Mattancheri. This committee will prepare a comprehensive scheme in a short time. They will be also requested to draft a town improvement Bill which will be introduced in this Hon'ble House.

Mr. M. Nanu Menon *(Ernakulam)* : May I know whether it will include Ernakulam also?

Mr. C. J. Mathew *(Joint Secretary to Government)* : The Bill will be applicable to all the Municipal areas.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)* : May I know whether the Government intend to take the advice of any Town Planning Expert ?

Mr. C. J. Mathew *(Joint Secretary to Government)* : A committee will be appointed and it is for them to seek expert advice, if necessary.

Mr. Poppatlal Goverdhanlalan *(Industries and Commerce)* : Is it serious or is it a reply generally given on the floor of this House?

Mr. C. J. Mathew *(Joint Secretary to Government)* : The scheme is immediately to be put into action.

Mr. Shabdai S. Koder *(Nominated)* : Sir, I only want on behalf of the citizens of Mattancheri to thank the Government for having accepted this Resolution.

Resolution accepted by Government

Resolution No. 6

Public Service Commission in the place of Staff Selection Board

Mr. M. Krishna Menon *(Trichur-North)* : Sir, I beg to move that "*this Council recommends to the Government that with a view to ensure efficiency of service, the present Staff Selection Board be replaced by a Public Service Commission on the lines obtaining in British India and other sister States, not infringing the present communal ratio of recruitment*".

Sir, since tabling this Resolution as early as the 2nd of March 1943, I have been intimated that I am very often dubbed as a Hamlet in politics. Within the span of nearly an year, arguments and counter-arguments have been heard aloud both in the press and the platform, and I have been all along wondering how it is that the antagonists of this proposition did not "think aloud." It was on going through on article from Mr. Kunjayyappan, dated 15th August 1943 just after the annual session of the S. N. D. P. Yogam that I realised that "there was much fluttering of wings in that austere dovecot at the advent of this irreverent and collous novice."

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I am quoting from Asquith. I am sure I need not count all the arguments in favour of my resolution in as much as the resolution is crystal-clear. I shall be doing only "chewing the cud" process, if I repeat the arguments. I conclude my prolegomine by saying that much heat has been evinced before my resolution saw even the light of day. Sir, "No one comes to a conclusion reached by others, without subjecting it to a close and careful analysis. Some decide by instinct, they are great men and true. Some are content to accept others' decisions,—they are Bhakthas, who believe, and are saved. Some want to reason and decide,—they are wise men. Some are overbura by the logic of facts or situations—to them, law and logic are greater than life—they are cynics. Some hug their own biases and would not change their minds. They are men of prejudices and predilictions. Some are convinced against their will, but continue to be of their opinion still". These words are of Pattabhi Seetharamayya.

Now, let us go to the resolution proper. The resolution is worded, "not infringing the the present communal ratio of recruitment". I could have worded it, "observing communal justice, the accredited and accepted policy of our benign Government, and of *the Unionist Party*", who refuse to have an "open" mind. If the antagonists would not understand the former expression, "without infringing the present communal ratio of recruitment", let me cite another authority. "He that will not reason is a bigot; He that cannot reason is a fool; He that dare not reason is a slave."

Sir, the resolution is crystal-clear, and in an enlightened House consisting of professors, advocates, *men of light and leading*—an expression from Lord Beacons-field—it is not my fear that the Resolution will find support with them. The resolution is not "unapproachable" in the least, only we must have a sense of proportion in agitating for the ratio of proportion in population.

Sir, "efficiency"—a happy and parliamentary word used by Lord Rosebury in his speech at Chesterfield on the 16th December 1901. Nothing to be dreaded against! Now to continue the tread of my discussion, I think I shall read a small article in one of the papers in the Cochin State.

'ചീഞ്ഞപഴത്തൊലിയും തിന്നണമൊ?'' ''അടുത്തകാലംവരെ കൊച്ചിയിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസദൃകളിൽ പൂവൻപഴത്തിന്റെ സുഗന്ധം ഒരുപ്രത്യേകതതന്നെയായിരുന്നു. ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൽനിന്നും, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽനിന്നും ക്ഷണിക്കപ്പെട്ടവർ പൂവൻപഴത്തിന്റെ സ്വാദിനെക്കുറിച്ച് പ്രശംസിക്കാറുണ്ട്.

എന്നാൽ സർ, ആർ .കെ. ഷൺമുഖത്തിന്റെ കാലത്താണ് ഉദ്യോഗസദൃകളിൽ പൂവൻ പഴത്തിനുപുറമെ കദളി, ചെങ്കദളി, മൈസൂർപൂവൻ, മൊന്തൻ, വണ്ണൻ മുതലായ പഴങ്ങളും വിളമ്പിക്കൊള്ളണമെന്ന് നിർബ്ബന്ധം തുടങ്ങിയതു്. സദ്യക്കു് വിളമ്പിയ പഴങ്ങളും യാതൊന്നുംതന്നെ ശേഷിച്ചു് ഇട്ടുപോകരുതെന്നു് ഭക്ഷിക്കുന്നവർക്കു്കൊടുത്തിരുന്ന താക്കീതു് കൂടിച്ചു്. അസ്വാസ്ഥ്യത്തിനു് ഇടകൊടുക്കാതിരുന്നില്ല.

അടുത്തകാലത്തെകഥ വളരെ ശോചനീയം! വിളമ്പുന്നപഴങ്ങളും എല്ലാം ചീഞ്ഞതു്. ദുസ്സഹം! ചീഞ്ഞതായാലും എല്ലാപഴങ്ങളും തിന്നുകയുംവേണം. ഈ സ്ഥിതി ദുസ്സഹമായിത്തുടങ്ങി. എന്തെങ്കിലും ചില പരിഷ്കാരങ്ങൾവരുത്തേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമായി. സദ്യയിൽ ചിലർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു. "എല്ലാത്തരംപഴങ്ങളും വിളമ്പിക്കൊൾകയ; അതുവ ശേഷിക്കാതെ ഞങ്ങൾ ഭക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ ഒരുക്കമാണു്. പക്ഷെ ചീഞ്ഞപഴങ്ങൾ തിന്നുകയെന്നതു് ദുസ്സഹമാണു്''. മറ്റു ചിലർ "അയ്യപ്പോ! ഈയുള്ളവരുടെ തൊണ്ടയിൽ കോലിടുവാൻ ഉള്ള ഈ കളരിയിലെ പ്രശ്നനം നമ്മുടെകുട്ടത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവർ എതുക്കണം. വിളമ്പുന്ന പഴങ്ങളുടെ തൊലിക്കുടി എല്ലാവരും ഭക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. തൊലി ആദ്യം തിന്നുകൊള്ളണം; അതു പരിചയിക്കണം അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ചീഞ്ഞപഴങ്ങൾക്കും തൊലിക്കും സ്ഥാനമെവിടെ?''

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ: അ പത്രം ഏതാണു്. (പത്രംവാങ്ങി വായിച്ചുനോക്കുന്നു).

Sir, the Staff Selection Board is the result of sustained and reasonable agitation, constituted on the 1st of Kanni 1112. But the results of the Staff Selection Board, inevitable as they are, with the present *modus operandi* is a poor apology for an efficient Board to recruit for public services. "While we do not deny that it is the duty of the Government to see that justice is meted out to all communities in the matter of recruitment to the public services, we maintain that it is of even greater importance that efficiency should not be sacrificed at the alter of communal representation. Let the ratio of initial recruitment be a photographic reproduction of the population of the State, if you like, but the interests of the State demand that the best from

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each community should as far as possible be preferred for appointment. We never can understand why efficiency, viewed from this standpoint should still operate as a red rag to some". This is a quotation from the Cochin Times, dated 17th Vrischigam 1119. The Hon'ble Member for Kunnamkulam, Mr. Iyyu had tabled Question No. 105 on the 29th Makaram 1118 on the floor of this House. It is in a sense a complaint against the working of the Board. Sir, I need not rather count the various defects and the various imperfections, which are inevitable, as at first submitted in spite of the efficiency of the persons who may be on the Board. Even in appointments we observe various ridiculousness, beause the attempt of the Board is always to keep up this ratio, and ratio alone. Today an Amin, tomorrow a Music Mistress; and after the candidates are selected, the selecting people do not know whether they are dead or alive. I am sure it is not after an interview even that candidates are selected. Sir, the machinery of the Staff Selection Board is awefully inadquate to do justice to every individual community, the only consideration at present being to approximate to the ratio of proportion in the "loaves and fishes of office". I only suggest that without infringing this ratio a better method obtaining in Travancore, Madras Province, in the Central Government and other enlightened places may be adopted. Let us have the best of what we could achieve. So the principle is there unanswerable, according to my humble mind.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri)*: But you will be answered.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon *(Trichur-North)*: Sir, I shall read a passage from Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship". I hope I am not boring this Hon'ble House by such quotations.

"By far the most interesting fact I hear about the Chinese is one on which we cannot arrive at clearness, but which excites endless curiosity even in the dim state, this namely, that they do attempt to make their Men of Letters their Governors! It would be rash to say, one understood how this was done, or with what degree of success it was done. All such things must be very unsuccessful; yet a small degree of success is precious; the very attempt how precious! There does seem to be, all over China, a more or less active search everywhere to discover the men of talent that grow up in the young generation. Schools there are for every one: a foolish sort of training, yet still a sort. The youths who distinguish themselves in the lower school are promoted into favourable stations in the higher, that they may still more distinguish themselves,—forward and forward: it appears to be out of these that the Official Persons, and incipient Governors, are taken. These are they whom they try first, whether they can govern or not. And surely with the best hope: for they are the men that have already shown intellect. Try them: they have not governed or administered as yet; perhaps they cannot; but there is no doubt they have some understanding,—without which no man can! Neither is understanding a tool as we are too apt to figure; 'it is a hand which can handle any tool'. Try these men: they are of all others the best worth trying.—Surely there is no kind of government, constitution, revolution, social apparatus or arrangement, that I know of in this world, so promising to one's scientific curiosity as this. The man of intellect at the top of affairs: this is the aim of all constitutions and revolutions, if they have any aim. For the man of true intellect, as I assert and believe always, is the noble-hearted man withal, the true, just humane and valiant man. Get him for governor, all is got; fail to get him, though you had Constitutions plentiful as blackberries, and a Parliament in every village, there is nothing yet got!"

I remember to have read in connection with a communique of the Central Government detailing the safeguards of the scheduled castes at the same time keeping alive the principle of efficiency that it will only be well and good that a test for recruitment will give an incentive to the aspirants for posts to rise up in the standard. Thus the institution of a Public Services Commission will goad the graduate to know at least the number and names of all railway Stations in Cochin, though he might know the theory of 3 dimensions or Faraday's Laws of Electrolysis. We can also avoid the howlers in offices as 'the Diwan Peishkar must be immediately wired' or that a clerk is suffering from a feast.

Well, some of the hon'ble members may ask, what about the services above the Staff Selection Board? Who ever on earth objects to the sanctity of the principle being extended to any service, for that matter? To my mind, our benign Government long before the mountain of communal justice delivered the Staff Selection Board have extended both their arms to receive luminaries belonging to any community, especially from the "dejected" classes. How else would you explain the appointment of Mr. Ayyakkutty, or Mr. M. K. Raman or Mr. Maman Chohan?

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I am sure the Government would have noticed the fervour with which the same section of the Press has advanced a laudable proposition. In this connection I wish to iterate and reiterate the sanity of the efficient press in our State. To move with "Cochin Times" let us all wish that the Public Services be the "Deepam" or beaconlight in our "Jenmabhoomi," *viz.*, "Gomathi," regard being had to communal rights acknowledged and to be strengthened.

Sir, after the institution of the Public Services Commission in Travancore, it was a Christian who ranked first in one of the examinations there,—that is my information. A christian can become the first in the examination, an Ezhuva can become the first in an examination, a Nair too can become first in an examination. Now, Sir, I bring it to the notice of the Government, or I put a challange before this House that if only you take a referendum about the necessity or otherwise of the setting up of a Public Services Commission, the result will be known.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: Question.

Mr. K. S. Panicker *(Ezhuvas-Mukundapuram)*: Who are to be the examiners?

Mr. M. Krishna Menon *(Trichur-North)*: Let Ezhuvas be the examiners, and still I shall be the first.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri)*: Human beings will be the examiners.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim *(Cranganur)*: With human weaknesses.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon *(Trichur-North)*: Sir, I would submit that if any particular community in their self-interest is not for the institution of a Public Services Commission, let them be excluded. Even if a day comes in Cochin State when Nayars will no more be appointed in services in the State, let there be an examination, so that the best may be selected!

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: But Nayars in Talapalli Taluk are unrepresented. They want to come in. Those in Trichur may prefer competitive examinations.

Mr. P. Kumara Eluthassan *(Vadakkancheri)*: They are agriculturists and may not care for this.

Mr. M. Krishna Menon *(Trichur-North)*: I do not wish to proceed further. I leave it to my colleagues to expatiate on this resolution.

Mr. K. Kunhirama Menon *(Cheruthuruthi)*: Sir, I second the resolution.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri)*: Sir, may we know the Government position, will they make a small statement, so that we may be benefited.

Mr. B. V. K. Menon *(Joint Secretary to Government)*: We want to be benefited by the discussion of this House before coming to a decision.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri)*: So you won't allow us to be benefited by the view of the Government in this matter.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: Sir, I oppose the resolution at the same time, I do not not move the amendment tabled by me. In opposing this resolution, I have to raise an important point that competitive examinations will cause to perpetuate the Taluk-war monopoly of appointments of all communities.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi)*: What is the meaning of this Taluk-war monopoly?

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: The urban areas will get more representation than rural areas.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri)*: What is the word please?

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: Areas like the Municipal towns like Ernakulam and Trichur, which are probably the capitals of this State, had opportunities of higher education for the last several decades.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi)*: Kunnamkulam also.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: No, they had no opportunities of higher education. By "higher education" I do not mean the ordinary secondary education.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon *(Chittur-Rural)*: Chittur has no fear.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: In the case of Kunnamkulam town, it may have had some opportunity for secondary education but the villages around Kunnamkulam had not even this facility till recently. Ordinarily, boys and girls in these areas will not have as much of general knowledge or as much of cultural heridity of higher education which enable them to score higher marks.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon *(Chittur-Rural)*: Does heridity count?

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: It counts a lot. Generally people of all communities, even including those of the so-called monopolist communities from which I will very reluctantly separate the northern and eastern taluks of the State will not fare as clever as the candidates

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from areas such as Ernaknlam and Trichur, Mattancheri and Trippunittura in competitive examinations.

മിസ്റ്റർ സി. കെ. നായർ: ഇതു ഞങ്ങളെ അപമാനിക്കുകയല്ലേടിയാണൊ?

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: No, we disagree. As far as my knowledge goes, I am speaking out the opinion more of the rural people than of the town people, that is the position. So on that aspect of the question, I have to oppose the resolution. There will be intellectual difference between even among Nayars who are not desended from Brahmins, especially Tamil Brahmins.

The second and the most important aspect is this—As far as the ex-war service men are concerned, the policy of the Madras Government has been adopted by our Government by a special G. O. After the war only 50 per cent of the appointments given by the Staff Selection Board will be hereafter open for recruitment by communal representation. The remaining 50 per cent has been reserved for appointments for ex-service men after the war is over. In the recruitment to this 50 per cent communal representation will not be looked into. The Government of India has recently decided to raise this 50 per cent to 70 per cent. As a war worker and one interested in the future to ex-service men, welfare, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that cent per cent should be allotted to those who have returned from the war.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon *(Chittur-Rural)*: What has that to do now?

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: It has a lot to do. You are able to sit here because of them. This Legislative Council is sitting here peacefully because of their sacrifices!

Mr. M. Krishna Menon *(Trichur-North)*: Your wanderings are because of them.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: Yes, I am proud that I wander because of them. When those who have gone to the front to serve the cause of world civilisation, return victorious, they ought not to sit for a competitive examination. This will be a great hardship on those people who have suffered sufficient sacrifices for the cause of modern civilisation. Based on this issue also, I oppose the introduction of competitive examinations for recruitments to the services, in the subordinate grades of service by Staff Selection Board, as meant by the resolution which is sponsored by the Hon'ble Member for Trichur-North. We are going to have changed ideas and new ideals of life after the termination of this great struggle and this resolution at this stage of transition may not suit, for the future of this State and perhaps for the future of the world after the war. Hence there is no hurry to change the existing rule.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim *(Cranganur)*: It is behind the times.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: Yes, far behind the times. Let us wait for a better day after the termination of war and let us see what the new world order is going to be. The position of the communities that they are opposed to the acceptance of this resolution and the principles underlying this resolution has also to be considered. I have also to add that rightly or wrongly, I do not belong to a sub-community which is considered to be one which is under-represented or unrepresented in service.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi)*: What is the view of the Jocobite community?

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: I am not returned by a particular community and am not representing the Jacobities alone here. I belong to a sub-community which is wrongly called by ignorant Roman Catholics, as "Jacobite community". I say I belong to a sub-community which is the Indian Christian community, or I would say, the Orthodox Indian Christian community, omitting the word Syrian.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar *(Nellayi)*: Is it a monopolist community?

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: Might be. I am not against non-monopolists like you.

Mr. Deputy President: More time is taken by side-tracking than by consideration of the resolution alone.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu *(Kunnamkulam)*: I have some thing more to add.

Mr. Deputy President: You may continue to-morrow.

The House rose for the day at 5 p.m.

N. S. RADHAKRISHNA SARMA
Secretary to the Council

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